

from Mr. Galt. 1843-1844. 1845.

RS17/3

Robert Town - 10 Nov. 1843.

My dear Sir John,

May I ask you to be so kind as to take charge of a little parcel for Mrs. Hutchins, it is not of much importance but it will gratify her I think to receive it through you.

Since I left you, I have understood from Richens that they contemplate giving up the Queen's Schools though no step is to be taken immediately, and to spend the £1000 a year in encouraging Classical Schools already established by private persons, in the way of giving Scholarships or something of the kind.

Respecting the Board of Education a scheme is afloat which was originally suggested by Judge Montague, to have the Board composed of the Bishop, not more than three English Chaplains, ^{and} two or three Presbyterian Chaplains, the Bishop to appoint the Secretary, the Roman Catholics to have their share to themselves according to the Canons, and the Church Catechism and Assembly's Shorter Catechism to be used in the schools. It has been further suggested to leave the schools now under the Board of Education in Robert Town and Launceston in their present footing, in order to consult the wishes of those who approve of the working of the present system.

I have been writing to Lady Franklin and Eleanor, so I shall not trouble you with a long letter now. God bless you for your kindness to me.

Believe me,

Ever most faithfully yours
John Philip Galt.

(see 65 Soule Jan. 11. 1845)

Robert Town (Oct. 1844)

My dear Sir John,

It seems to be the destiny of Van Diemen's Land never to be quiet. You will sympathize with Sir Eardley Wilmot's troubles when you know that he is pretty nearly as much annoyed as ever any of his predecessors were; but it is curious enough that while he is at peace in quarters where you found too: blood water, he has little else but annoyance from every other quarter. Foster, Murray's Review, and the Colonial Secretary, seem to harmonize perfectly with him; also the emancipist class seem to relish the personal immoralities by which he dishonours his old age. But the Chief Justice is just now occupied in protecting the Horticultural Society against the attempt of the Governor to force a protégé of his own upon the Society as paid Secretary. His Ex^{ty} has banished the Society

from Government House, but still they resist him under the shield of Sir J. Redder, and his threat to reduce the proposed salary by half is equally unavailing; the Tasmanian Society (now going on under Gunn at Launceston) would never have given all that trouble in your days.

The Bishop is occupied as usual in opposing most resolutely Sir Cardby; attempt to assume into his own hands the location of the Colonial Bishops; and also in maintaining the cause of Mr. Thomas Forster, (son of the R. P. Mr. of Portville) against the unjust decision of the Governor - who refused to appoint him on the Bishop's nomination, being the first instance of such a step having been taken by any Governor of the Australian Colonies. Whatever were your troubles abroad you were never annoyed as Sir Cardby is by his son, who are more hurtful to him and to his Character than ever Murray's Review could have been.

Grogson has become tired of the Governor and exercises his wit against him and Murray together, which is not a very honorable position for a man to be put into by one of his own Legislative Counsellors. Turnbull is never heard of now, but he is a great dispenser of patronage in a quiet way. It is chiefly by his secret influence that the foolish Board of Education is kept up, against the attacks which are now being made upon it, especially by Davies of Norfolk Plains. You will be sorry to hear Scordon was obliged lately to call a meeting of his coeditors. Wignmore and Boteman are both suspended by the Bishop.

The Governor promised to support what the Bishop did, but it was with the Bishop trusted him no farther than you could swing a bull by the tail, for the moment it was done Sir E. W. turned round and promised the recusant clergy all sorts of support and relief against the Bishop. There has ^{been} already an angry correspondence between the Governor and the Bishop, and the ominous question of "memory" of certain expressions in conversation has been raised between them, but it has gone no further at present. Indeed I comfort myself with the impression that the Bishop is growing very cool and patient from day to day, and the very trying circumstances around him appear to deepen a religious feeling in him, and a resolute self-devotion which is a surer guide through difficulties than any worldly wisdom. And under these circumstances he is rapidly acquiring an intimate knowledge of the Colony, and establishing a deep and extended influence such as supremacy in talent united with religious zeal would necessarily produce. His mind is made up to resign rather than to submit to the encroachment of the Governor, and his experience of the annoyances of his position has been quite enough to make him look forward to resignation as a positive relief and a prolongation of his life. You would be delighted to see the crowds who flock to his Sunday evening Lectures at St. David's, every corner of the Church crowded and hundreds obliged to go away. His subject is the distinctive doctrines of the Church of England, as opposing the Romanists more especially, and the effects he has produced has been very remarkable. Of course Sir Bedford opposes him in union with Sir Cardby Wilmet, and takes every means to damp

the interest excited, but all in vain I am happy to say. No wonder the Church of England went to the dogs under such glaring ignorance.

I am now busy preparing Forster for ordination, but I despair of establishing a fit divinity School proportioned to the wants of the diocese. I am at this moment engaged in correspondence with the Bks of New Zealand's College, as to sending a student from this place to get his Education there. I am more and more turning my thought towards home and England, and unless you were to come out as Com: sudore here I have little inducement to remain.

Your old correspondent Mr. Loane continues to pour the Government as usual, a large bag of his correspondence goes home by this next ship. He has been very unwell, and I believe his writing has made him worse, if that is any consolation to the Governor. The Bishop sends a pretty large correspondence as well. — Lord Stanley, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Archbishop Morvill — maintaining the former question of the right of protecting Convict Chaplains from removal, and the circumstances complained of appear to him not to authorize such a visitation, and meeting the new question of the right hitherto conceded to the Bishop of locating the Colonial Chaplains, a right conceded to the Romanists and the Presbyterians by the same Government, which on other points makes so much profession of treating all alike under the Church, ^{but} ~~and~~ The Presbyterians sympathize on this point with the Bishop. But the Romanists with characteristic shabbiness, say they will not claim anything under the Church act if the Church of England is forbidden it, but if the Church of England obtains any privilege from the Government they will put in their claim for the same. The policy of the Government is to encourage the Romanists, and I should not be at all surprised if old Bisheno is converted some day — Old T. Bedford is hand and glove with the Vicar General Buid. Another Perry has been removed from that office, having fallen into a misunderstanding with the Danish Bishops.

A large mail has just come in but no news of your arrival yet, the latest letter I have received is the 15th May. I wrote a few days ago to Lady Franklin and to Eleanor, and only beg you will give them my best love — you are not forgotten at the Bishop's when there is a little respite from the round of perplexities which take up too much of his thoughts when he ought to be resting and turning his mind to something refreshing. I hope you can enjoy your own riddance from similar burdens, and have felt the relief of exchanging one of the most trying positions in the world for an English home and English friends.

Ever my dear Sir John,

Most faithfully yours,

John Philip Galt.

Robert Lawton. 20th Oct. 1844.

My dear Sir John,

I hope you will not have lost all interest in the Church of Van Diemen's Land, whatever you may think of its political affairs.

I wrote to you in the beginning of September, and I believe I told you about the Archdeacon's mission to England, and the difficulties which arise every day between the Church and the Government. I think it scarcely ^{improbable} ~~impossible~~ that the Bishop himself, so far from being able to help me, will be obliged to come home himself, and risk the very existence of his Bishopric in the struggle. I cannot help being glad that you have not to stand in the place of Governor with this good man for Bishop. Nothing but pain and fruitless anxiety would have come of it; you could not have met his wishes, and you would have regretted that your position forbid you to do so.

Sir Cordry is not the least troubled with any such regrets. He seems rather to enjoy putting down the Bishop in every possible way, and crushing the only independent person in the colony. He has silenced the Bishop's voice in the Executive Council, by never holding any but honorary Councils, and then I believe he takes the opportunity of doing other business, though I am not quite certain. He first refused to put the Bishop into the Legislative Council because there was no vacant Coun-try member's place, and now he has put in since that Dry, R. L. O'Connor, and has offered a third vacancy to Driscoll. He has refused to support the Bishop's authority over the Clergy, by promising to Wignmore and Bateman their salaries, in spite of the Bishop's refusing to license them to preach. He has refused the Bishop's nomination to vacant Chaplain-cies, and he has taken no visible steps for supplying the vacant Chaplain-cies. He has spurned the right to sanction the ministrations of the two inhibited Chaplains, and bolstered them up in flat rebellion against their Bishop, whom they had sworn to obey. He understood, on the authority of an insincere advertisement in the "Omrahee" put in by Wignmore that Poysoun (who has been appointed by the Bishop to supply W. L. place) had preached against Wignmore and on this authority he sent to Poysoun, through the Colonial Secretary, for an account of the words used in his sermon. Of course Poysoun refused to give any explanation, and an account of the words used to the Bishop, who thanked him for his conduct. Much more of the same purpose has happened within the last month, and I plainly see that there will never be peace; for Sir Cordry never forgives, and the Bishop never yields. You will not be surprised, though I was, to know that Dry and Bedford join the Government side, and look upon all this as a providential check upon the Bishop's authority. Indeed Swanton I understood paid me the high compliment the other day at Government House of saying I was the only Clergy man who was really attached to the Bishop; though this is not true, yet I need not tell you what a sorry crew there is in the lower part of the Ecclesiastical body here. You will not be surprised either to know that the moment it was discovered I meant to sacrifice Old Bedford's whims to the interests of the Bishop and the Church, a serious rupture took place, and I now see but little of that Set. Indeed except my parish and

the Bishop, I have seen next to nothing of the people of the Colony, since you went away. I am now employed in getting up the Chapel in Southam Street, and in doing various things for the Bishop as his Chaplain.

The Romish Bishop has assumed the title of Bp. of Hobartown. Our Bishop has just written to know by what authority he does this, in a very courteous way. But the Romanist sends back a very lofty and jesuitical letter, evading the whole question - declining to reply, accusing our Bishop of violent and unfair language in his Lectures against Romanism, saying that religious discussion in this land of war is positively disgraceful and fraught with danger. The Bedford, Piddars, &c are all for "peace with Rome" - but it will never do. I believe our Bishop will make a temperate reply to the tirade of his brother of Hobartown as a step to a more public and formal protest, similar to the Bishop of Australia's last year. I heard last week from Eleanor at Foster Hospital 8th June; I suppose no news of you was good news. It is some comfort to think of you as once more on honest English soil.

Ever most faithfully yours

J. P. Galt

25th Oct. The Port has given no another respite. You will perhaps have heard of Isaac's death, I attended him during his last illness, and found some reason to hope well of him, but the end of one who has been all his life involved in worldly cares and indulgences must always be involved in much obscurity.

The Lt Governor has insisted upon certain Postmasters delivering letters on Sundays, who were before not required to do so - Tomorrow I am going to Mr. Mather's to see what we can do to restore the due observance of the Sunday. The Bishop is not in Hobart town, and I do not quite know what he will say to my joining in this with the Dissenters - However it is quite as much a matter of morality, as of theology, and I see nothing to hinder our cooperating with Dissenters in such questions.

I cannot help hoping that you have before now found some better and pleasanter employment than the repetition of the Montague case. Teaching seems a necessary evil in this unfortunate Colony; Mr Bedford is undermining the Bishop and betraying the Church of England to the Government the Romanists and the Dissenters, as far as ever Montague played the rogue with you. Your misfortune in trusting him was not a fault, for you had no hand in his appointment, and it will be time enough for the Government to deal with him when they find him out. And as to his insinuations and misrepresentations of your conduct towards him, I am sure you will never have a single moment's happiness, unless you spend your attention on him. Life is too short to allow time for setting all things right, and one should choose the most important. Moreover one's own temper and feelings should not be exposed,

more than popidly can be helped, to the unpleasant and unchristian influences of pursuing a work of retribution. You have no personal feeling against him now, but suppose a longer prosecution of the business and fresh annoyances from the same quarter serve to induce some such feeling, would not that be a misfortune worse than all?—

I am expecting every day to hear from England something about the College question. The Church of England here seems to be going backwards and I have nothing to hope now unless the Archdeacon succeeds in obtaining assistance in England, which I fear he will not be able to do. He gave me but little prospect of being able to do so, but I felt not help thinking something might turn up which would enable him to do more than be expected. The settlers here are too much involved to think of doing anything for posterity. Next Saturday is the anniversary of your picnic at Amouthe (just before you went away), and we are going to install your picture with due ceremony, for it has been reserved for this. I wish we could invite you all for that day only, but I suppose you will never see Amouthe again. Believe me

Ever most sincerely, yours
John Philip Galt.

Dec. 5. 1844.

Robert Town

My dear Sir John,

The copy of your letter to Lord Stanley and the College gave me so much comfort, that I felt deeply indebted to you, more so than ever. I knew the difficulties when I perused it, better perhaps than you did when you wrote, but when I saw you willing to commit yourself to the proposal of such an effort in a good cause, I felt that it could not fail of bringing forth some good fruit, even though for the present it might have been attempted in vain. One's zeal is apt to flag in a good but losing cause, though it ought not so to be, and the sense of your undiminished interest was so much the more refreshing. It has given me all the pleasure of the most unbounded personal favour with scarce any of the pain, (for there is always a sense of personal unworthiness to oblige the gratification of him who is well treated beyond his deserts) here however you have had a worthy object, in the promotion of sound Christian hearing, and I have the pleasure of being identified with a good cause. However, I have a difficulty in expressing all I feel, and I hope you will accept of short thanks where more might be tedious — I hope you have received my letter of Oct. 20. Ray will tell you all about yesterday's Register. I saw nothing of it. I heard from Bayot about that Mrs. Journal, he says he knows nothing of it, unless it be on account of our journey in South Australia I lent him once. But that was not the Mrs. in question, and I hardly know how to gain any clue to

the business nor am I much inclined to prosecute such dirty work.
The good Bishop has a hard battle to fight, and worst of all is
the opposition of the Bedford faction - I wish they were out of the
Church with all my heart. They destroy all good feeling within
its walls and without. I remain most sincerely

and respectfully yours
John Philip Gok

Hobart Town June 10. 1845.

My dear Sir John,

As Mr. Hoy. is up the Country, you will, for the time at
least, lose the correspondence of your best news-vender. Not that
I can pretend to make up the deficiency, but it may serve
as an excuse to talk about secular affairs. I am told that sev-
eral persons (of whom I was one) paid no attendance at the
levee last Queen's Birth day, in consequence of Sir Evelyn Kil-
mer's making no provision to exclude improper persons. This
turned the whole into a curious farce, and quite took away from
the levee all the meaning and utility it ever had. I understood
that after the Magnates of the grande and petite entree none
were more conspicuous than the old convict Murray whose
atrocious and false attacks on Lady Franklin and appropriation
of the contents of my private journal, are no impediment
to his character at Court. But I believe that his presence
at the Ball afterwards was not so quietly tolerated, and that
many staid away in consequence, and more partook of the
Governor's entertainment first, and then reviled it afterwards, on ac-
count of Murray's presence. But the daughters of Van Diemen's
Land, to the shame of their fathers be it said, are come to that pitch
that they will sooner dance with a convict than not dance at all.
Of course there are exceptions.

The atmosphere of society has lately been corrupted by atrocious
insinuations against the ^{conduct of the} Governor towards his Lady guests at Gov-
ernment house for which he has partly himself to thank and partly
his friends. But all this I tell you at second hand, for I divide
my time between the Bishop and my own people, and find much
that is satisfactory in the intercourse. Poor people are gratified, and
indeed expect to hear me talk about important things - they know
nothing of government. They hear no rumours, their wants and hopes
are simple and real, they are not ashamed to speak what they think,
and they (at least some) know how to say "God bless you" with a good
will, which is worth a dozen pages of official compliments. And
this reminds me to tell you that the Governor has made an attempt to
get rid of me by taking away my Solary on the plea that no Church
has been begun (although a chapel has been finished) in my district.
When I consider that Mr. Bell drew Solary nearly two years before
his Presbyterian Chapel in Macquarie Street was finished, and that

in several other instances the Government has exercised a similar discretion, I cannot but look upon this as a step dictated by improper motives either in the Governor or in those who have persuaded him to do this; However the Bishop continues me on the same duty and salary as before until the affair is finally settled. My only object is to work the matter to the best advantage for the Church, as I have no inclination to stay here unless a college could be set on foot as your last letter to Dr. Turnbull gives hopes.

I feel now how thoroughly impossible it is to realize Arnold's Dream, which even while you were at hand languished like an exotic plant. But still some beginning might be made, by help of what the Archdeacon can do at home, in proportion to the low condition of this unfortunate colony. A petition is going home against the Probation System. As a parish clergyman I can testify to its ruinous effects, but whether a change would be for the better I cannot tell. The labouring free with families are now much worse off generally speaking than the prisoners of the crown in my neighbourhood, i.e. in the suburbs of Robert Town. The connections of the Probation Department are making efforts to nullify the petition, but I hope in vain, we owe them nothing but sin and misery.

I enclose you a copy of the Directions Pitt Rivers gave me to send to Adelaide about Lady Franklin's bond. Pitt Rivers thinks you are mistaken about his bringing you the great deed to sign, as that document wd. not require your signature; However I hope his directions will be sufficient for my brother's guidance. I am going down to ^{une} Brown and the Snow early tomorrow with the Bishop; for the first time since I went with you. The Bishop often says that was the best purely pleasant time he has had in this his turbulent diocese. William Hay is thriving in his new state - Price's eldest child is growing up a really fine boy.

Ever my dear Sir John,

Most sincerely yours,
John Philipps Esq.

Robert Town 21st Feb. 1844

My dear Sir John,

I should have written earlier to you, had I not been waiting to see the conclusion of a transaction which has grieved and annoyed me more than any one of the insults and acts of injustice which have been heaped upon me here. You must know in the first place that about the time Montagu came back from England as Colonial Secretary, I missed a private journal and was never able to detect who had taken it, I suspected my servant, but I had no reason to convict him of taking it, and as I heard no more of it, I began to imagine it might be locked up somewhere and be found hereafter. But I lately heard from Sainsworth that about two years ago it was in Bayly's possession; and shown by him to certain persons, and Major St. Maw has

also told me that about 2 years ago he heard some rumour of Mr. Bayot belonging to me having got abroad. Bayot left the Colony about four weeks ago and his books were in the private Secretary's Cottage, occupied by Henslowe. Capt. Smith tells me Bayot several times wrote to Henslowe to know when he could come to look over these books, and Henslowe always put him off. The result was that Bayot went away and left a servant to send the books to the auction company. The boy at the auction room found the MS. book tied up with other old books, and knew it to be my journal. He told none, but (as I understood) a man named Russell once a convict who bought the lot for 1.2. Henslowe is said to have bought it from him, and taken it to Murray of the Review. I was out of town when Murray published portions of it, describing conversations I had with you and Lady Franklin about the College when first I came. Many people supposed it to be a forgery of Murray's, and I should have probably advised any one else in my own circumstances to take notice. But I thought it right to ask Price's advice, as he knows most about the Colony. He suggested my going to Murray with a note and representing the property so far stolen and requesting to have it back I went with Taysman. Murray said it belonged to a third party, and he was moreover protected by the fact of its having been bought at a public auction. He also wrote a letter to me the next day which he has published, saying that he cannot understand how Mr. Bayot, holding the situation he did in your family, can have received and afterwards sold a stolen book. Price recommended no further notice to be taken of it. It is so long since I kept that journal that I have a very faint recollection of its contents, they were of the most private and personal kind, but I know that it contained several memoirs of your kindness to me and of Lady Franklin's which I would not have lost for the world, much less have seen in the hands of a deceitful and malevolent enemy of Lady Franklin, (for the wretch was not ashamed to say as much; that his spite was against her and not against you or me) After all the kindness which has made her as dear to me as my own mother. The experience I gained by losing that book has led to my never keeping a journal from that day to this, except when I was absent from this thievish place upon some journey. I have written to Bayot (under cover to his Father) to ask him for some explanation of the manner in which the MS. got into his hands, and his reason for keeping it concealed from me so long. I have told him of what Major's Ainsworth and St. Maur informed me, also of the answer Murray gave me. I feel convinced that I never could have thought of putting the book into Bayot's hands myself, and I was much concerned to find his name mixed up with such a piece of business. Murray volunteered a promise to me that he would not use the Journal

any further, but I attach little value to his word. I would not have troubled you with such a disagreeable story, but for the certainty, that in some shape or another it would get to Lady Franklin's ears, and might annoy her more than it ought to do unless you knew exactly how it was.

Believe ever most truly yours
(Signed) John Philip Gills

Abart Town. V. B. L. 4th June
1864.

My dear Sir John,

It will be a great pleasure to you to breathe free air and to walk about at ease in Old England, as I suppose you must be doing by this time. I will tell you more about public matters than I can; every body seems to be hopeless of the Colony, and even the Derwent Bank is not in possession of its old credit and stability. Greyson's triumph was a complete justification of your policy towards that Derwent Bank set, and showed that your feelings were sympathized in by a great majority of the people. It is an unbiased and I think it will prove a decisive and final expression of the feeling of us Colonists against the immoral influence of the banking interests as it was wielded by the Derwent clique. The reports of Greyson's character were all in favour of the clique, and the monetary difficulties of the present time were against them. But, setting one thing against another, it may be said that the question has been tried with a fair field and no favour, and is now pretty well settled.

The labouring classes of the Colony are even more to be pitied than the holders of property. The change produced suddenly by the overflow of convict labour, and by the system of selling convict produce for the benefit of the home government, has added greatly to the difficulties which had already been caused by the check upon the influx of English capital and the draining away of what money we already had through the agency of the banking interests. I can speak from the experience of my own parochial visits that there are many free labourers bordering on starvation who never knew want till this time last year, and that poverty is on the increase.

How Foster can live with a quiet conscience in a country he is ruining, I know not. Lord Stanley would shrink probably from the details of his own measures, but he has set to work one who will not. Probably the New Forest would never have been made, if William the Conqueror had had

to carry out the work of ruin himself - But here, instead of a new forest to be made, we have the great God swept of Van Diemens Land; and the pursuit of political Economy has succeeded the chase as a noble excitement; and instead of the foxes of Hampshire we have 30,000 Settlers, some having been always free, some having recovered their freedom, many having helped by their toils of ten or 20 or 30 years past to make the Colony what it is, and all having a stake in the Country, which a prisoner *vis* more can be said to have than one of Williams' wild beasts had in ~~the~~ ^{his} forest. Williams' process was to burn the farmer's standing corn out of sight. Foster's leaves him chattering with all his valour consumed away, no longer with the crying

The adoption turned the labourers who had chosen to work alone about the nearest settlement; now I have found them from time to time looking in empty houses destitute of furniture, clothes & food. That is with wages at 3/4 day & meat 8^d. per week. yet no labour to be had by men of good character even to that trifling amount which might procure them necessary food. Then for the upper class of settlers, who as a body, deserve most highly of their country for having in years past, on uncertain the vicissitudes of slavery the foundations of a new Colony in a way that none but Englishmen can. They suffer beyond help both in mind & body from this sudden change. They can no longer meet the liabilities which they are before them, the comforts of their homes are cut off, their children's education suspended, & who for years kind, their estates either be carried off by mortgages (mortgages & mortgages) or be hardly worth leaving behind to their heirs after them. And all this because a country, gradually becoming free, has been suddenly made to become more a goal than ever; the value of labour has been suddenly altered - the channels of demand & supply changed (abandoned with little further change to an amount none can foresee) and credit is a thing always tottering in a young colony, shaken completely to pieces. His headless plan may be good for the preservation of the funds of the Treasury & for the sale of the Country, but it can never be right to sacrifice the 3000 souls who were here before; morally speaking the country must melt with this its preponderance about them, and they the counsels & economical speculations these changes are removing away men's prospects, as the hopeless prices one sees every where sufficient to attest. Foster is by nature formed to be an unbusinesslike absolute power. The Gov^t. will not interfere with him, but that his cautioning regards the apparent success of governing smoothly about the real success of maintaining the rights, & of increasing the wants of the labourers committed to his charge. But he does something - suspects more of Foster's schemes to give the appearance of success to his cotton production system. But perhaps he is too much of a gentleman to do anything else, & perhaps he is not of the counter to grapple with his game if he were to come up with it. The Bishop is the only channel of connexion between us & England which stands independent of the absolute domination of the Secretary of State. I do not think the Church under his leading will bend before this despotism tho' it may buckle. The Archbishop will tell you all about his mission home. He embraces 3 objects

1st To engage a person for the establishment of a parochial system throughout

The country adequate to its true needs.

2. To exert a public action all known influence upon the Sec. of State to persuade him to alter the regulations under which the temporary band of convicts absent operates in authority at variance with the Bishop's wishes on the Convict Chaplains. The case your honor from the Bishop's there in writing.

3. To urge (if the matter late) the Bishop's wishes with regard to Education; somewhat unconstitutionally withdrawn by Sir L. from the Sec. and of the Regl. Council & referred to the Sec. of State. The bill is now carried to head quarters & all the power of the Church at home brought to bear upon the Sec. of State, not once only, but twice, but continually from home. The Bishop's letter patent are now a dead letter, but we may put life into them by the best means. - I suppose you felt the value of that new element, which the establishment of episcopal power introduced into our British politics.

You must have often felt what a wrong they do was to carry on a general & more despatch created for neither, liberal & public spirited persons. The more we have of good English institutions, the greater will be the security of them rather perhaps in existence among us. The more vigorous our civil energies & developments. Perhaps (and only perhaps) he may be harder to govern, but we shall be better worth governing - Lord Stanley says he cannot get no due information about things here. Nor will he of he allow Foster to obstruct the magistracy, the judiciary & the ecclesiastical departments from all interference with his own.

I hope Paine has told you some of the steps he (T.) has taken in this direction, for time forbids me to do so. I am, Sir, most faithfully & respectfully,
Yours, Sir, John Philip St.

Hobart Town 17th July
1844.

My dear Sir John,

You will probably hear from Hogg of the Observatory all the town news which is worth notice. I imagine, though, that the importance of that subject is fast vanishing away in your estimation, now you have escaped into a better sphere.

Price is going on as usual; one of the most steady going wheels in the machinery; if he has an extra enjoyment now and then it is in catching some unusually clever rogue, and if he has a trouble, it may be owing to Burge's simplicity, for you already have heard that our new C.P.M. is not quite a match for some of the rogues above and below him. Lord Stanley has positively refused to grant to the Bishop the claim which he makes respecting the Convict Chaplains viz. that they shall not be removed without his (the Bishop's) consent and concurrence.

This puts the clergy engaged upon that service upon so different a footing from that which has been usual in the Church, that the Bishop has refused to ordain to the appointment, and Sir Cordell Whitmore has applied for ordained ministers from home. The Bishop refuses to allow Convict Chaplains to preach in Colonial Churches. The Lt. Gov. upbraids him for degrading the standing of the Convict Chaplains, the Bishop's answer is that the footing

upon which these Chaplains have been placed of subservience to Foster is the real cause of their degradation. Just before the Archdeacon left for England, he went round the Stations at Port Arthur; this excited suspicion and jealousy, and an order has been issued to permit no one to visit the Peninsula henceforth without an order from the Government.

The Archdeacon's object in visiting England is chiefly, to arrange measures for enlarging the parochial system in this Colony, by means of endowments of land. But I hope he will be able to spread some information on the subject of the Church and Schools, which will enable us to resist the illegal infringement of the Bishop's Ecclesiastical authority which has been attempted by the Secretary of State, and to replace the Board of Education by some more efficient Body.

Sir E. Dwyer refuses to accept the Bishop's nomination to Chaplaincies, which is an unprecedented act, and shows how anxious he is to nullify the authority which the Bishop ought to have. The Legislative Council opened its session. No allusion was made in Sir E. Dwyer's speech to Church and School affairs - and all financial statements were reserved till the finance minute comes on. People are in bad spirits, but the Lt. Governor endeavours to encourage them, and advises them to cultivate Wheat.

We have a very wet Winter, and the building of my Chapel in Goulburn is retarded by it. Otherwise I have a pleasant employment and the greatest confidence and friendship from the Bishop. He does not think I have much chance of success left. I am anxious to hear what Lord Stanley says to Sir E. Dwyer's despatches about the New Norfolk farm &c. in November last, and also what prospect the Archdeacon finds in England in regard to Colonial Education. I suppose you will not see much encouragement, but still it appears such a shameful and scandalous thing, to leave a whole population like this in without the remedial influences of Christian learning and Superior Education, that it wd. be wrong to abandon the attempt, merely from weariness. When not a shadow of hope is left, then the matter must of course drop. But it is not yet quite an impossibility; I wish there were another Arnold in England to take it up.

Ever my dear Sir John,

Most truly and faithfully yours

(Signed) John Philip Zolt.

My dear Sir John,

Trinity College, Tasmanian.

Feb 15. 1847.

You will have heard enough about the College already,

to make you recollect with satisfaction as long as you live, that your best benefit done to this Colony, in giving £500 to this College, has turned out the most fruitful, probably, of all. Had not that donation, from one who knew the Colony as you did, acted as a guarantee of the best possible kind to the Archbishop in his endeavours to collect subscriptions in England, he would never have met with the success, which he did. And it was chiefly that success, so obtained, which produced the strong feeling in our favour, which the Colonists have evinced by their very liberal subscriptions, notwithstanding at a time of comparative depression. We shall always look upon you as our first founder, and when at a late meeting of those who have been nominated to fellowships in our College, a discussion took place as to the best means of testifying to you our gratitude, I was requested to ascertain your own feelings upon the plan proposed of naming the first and principal scholarships, supported from the proceeds of the Estate which we have purchased with yours and other benefactions, the Franklin Scholarship a plan which would have the effect of connecting the name of its best friend with the Institution, which has now been established, to all appearance, in a manner which ensures its perpetuity.

The College Estate contains from three to four thousand acres of valuable land, three quarters or more in full cultivation at a rental of 1550 £ per annum. Twenty six students are at present in residence, since increased to 54. Six scholarships have been already founded, and seven more in progress - three fellows have been elected, being clergymen in full orders, and three more, being students of Divinity. We are adding extensively to the Bishop's Country House at Bishopscourt which we have at present in occupation. We have a Steward resident for the management of our domestic concerns; and we about to receive into residence an agent for the management of our Estate, Mr. Wedge an old and highly respectable magistrate of the Colony who has done the most valuable service in this and other ways to the Bishop and to us. We are also about receiving into residence a Missionary Chaplain, who will find this College a suitable home, and a convenient centre of operations. I foresee to anticipate future advantages which it will be for others probably to reap from what you have taken such interest in commencing; but I have you to thank for the happiest successes of my life, and shall ever remain

most gratefully yours

(Signed) John Philip Esq.